THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1830. NO. 40.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.
The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.
The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.
Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No.33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.
Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

GEORGE GOLDER, Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

REFER TO
Messrs John Dillon & Son, Mr. James Raguet, J. S. Copeland, D. Convers, } *Zanesville.*
K'Kee Clark & Co. Richard Bowen, Mason & M'Donough, John D. Davis, } *Pittsburgh.*
Jno. Golder, Esq.—*Philadelphia.*
Col. Noah Zane, Knox & M'Kee; Zane & Pentoney, } *Wheeling.*
A. Golder,—*Baltimore.*
Wheeler & Chamberlain,—Cincinnati.
January 27, 1829.—1y.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,
No. 26, Wood street, Pittsburgh.
April 25—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

Id. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones.

Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Western Farmers' Almanac
FOR THE YEAR 1830.
Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.
ALSO,
A German Almanac,
(A continuation of Goeb's,)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.
The copyright of this calculation is secured.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.
Pittsburgh June 1st, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.
November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,

(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,
LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c
Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner o Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.
HENRY HOLDSHIP.
April 14—tf.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.
Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

COTTON AND WOOLLEN Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.
F. A. BEMIS & CO.

☞ Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.
F. A. B. & Co.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, being about to decline business, requests all persons indebted to him to call and make payment, before the first of March next. Those who neglect this notice may expect to find their accounts placed in the hands of Alderman Christy, for collection.

FOR RENT, Three very neat and convenient Brick Dwelling Houses, with Hydrants in the yards, situated on Hay street, between Penn street and Allegheny river. Possession given on the first day of April next. Inquire of JOHN DALZELL.
January 12, 1830.—6w

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

Manufactured by S. Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat,* and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel,* and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.
S. BROADMEADOW & Co.
May 15—1y.

TOWN LOTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall sell at public auction, on the 10th day of March next, at Letart Falls, Meigs County, Ohio, a number of Town Lots. Terms of sale to be made known on said day. JOHN SAYRE.
January 22, 1830.—tf

J. HANSON,

Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,
No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable
British, French, India, and Domestic
DRY GOODS:
Together with a quantity of
Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which, (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York,* and *Baltimore,*) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece,* at *Private Sale,* on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday,* at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening,* at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.
Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,
AUCTIONEER,
No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.
Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

ON SALE
At the City Auction Room,
No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles,* of a superior quality,
Hollow *Glass-Ware,* assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad-Irons,*
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.
ALSO
300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.
And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.
J. HANSON.
May 29—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.
JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18, 1829.—tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE,* by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.
December 15, 1826—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie,* respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.
April 3, 1829—tf.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander,* (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.
Feb. 27—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of
MACHINE CARDS,

From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.
WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.
Feb. 17, 1829—ttf.

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS,
ISAAC LIGHTNER,
JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Assignees of Ekin & Ledlie.
March 27—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coalbanks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.
SCUDDER HART.
August 7, 1829—tf

VIRGINIA GREEN GLASSWORKS
FOR SALE OR RENT.

POSSESSION TO BE GIVEN ON THE 1ST JULY NEXT.

THE subscribers, with a view of giving their exclusive attention to their mercantile pursuits, will sell the above valuable and lucrative property, with the buildings and lots adjacent,—or they will lease the same to a responsible individual or company, for a term of years. The establishment is in complete repair: and, from its location, possesses advantages and facilities for manufacturing and for sales, inferior to none, and superior to most of the kind in the western country.—If the establishment is rented, the lessee will be required to sustain the high reputation of the "brand." For terms, apply (previous to the first of April) to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. Pittsburgh, or to KNOX & M'KEE, Wheeling.
January 19—tf

PRINTING INK MANUFACTORY.

ORDERS can now be supplied for News-Ink, and in a short time hence for Book-Ink. Applications to be made to D. G. SEIXAS, No. 5 West Third Street.

We, the Printers of Cincinnati, having used or seen impressions of the News-Ink of the Cincinnati manufactory, do approve of it as an *excellent* article.—*J. H. Looker, Whetstone & Buxtone, N. & G. Guilford, E. S. Thomas, Geo. W. Dawson, W. J. Ferris, E. Morgan, Lodge, L'Hommedieu, & Hammond, James Mulford, George T. Williamson, Robinson & Deming, Samuel Tizzard.*

I concur in the above opinion.—*Oliver Wells,* Type Founder. Jan. 22—3t

PHOENIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.
HENRY HOLDSHIP.
Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

Steam Boat Ruhamah,

WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Jan. 8—tf.

Hope Cotton Factory.

THIS New Establishment, situated immediately at the west end of the aqueduct, is now in operation.

Wishing to introduce their manufactured article into market, the owners respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. The machinery in operation is of the most superior kind, and on the most improved plan of Godwin, Rodgers & Co. of New Jersey. Great attention is devoted to the picking and cleaning the cotton, and the yarns are inferior to none ever offered in the Pittsburgh market.—Terms of sale made accommodating to those who favor us with their custom. Orders for cotton yarn can be left at the office of the Factory, or if addressed to the firm through the Post-office, will be promptly attended to.
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1829.—10t

A Paper Mill For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their PAPER MILL, adjoining the town of Steubenville, called the Clinton Mill, with the lot of ground on which it is erected. The mill runs four rag engines and has an abundant supply of clear water. The *machinery,* which is all of the best and most efficient kind, is driven by a steam engine of 30 horse power. Stone coal of the best quality can be had for 3¾ cents per bushel, delivered at the mill. The raw material, or stock, can at all times be procured in sufficent quantity in exchange for the manufactured article. The mill buildings are very extensive and commodious. The quality of the paper made therein, since it came into the possession of the subscribers, is too well known throughout the western states, to require any description here. On the lot on which the mill is situate is also a range of two story brick buildings, for the residence of the hands employed in the mill.

The town and neighborhood of Steubenville are remarkable for the healthiness, as well as the moral and correct deportment of their inhabitants, and the surrounding country being fertile and thickly inhabited, provisions are abundant and cheap, thus furnishing a very eligible and agreeable place of residence for any person who, by purchasing the said property, may find it necessary to locate himself and family there.

To any person inclining to purchase, every information as to the operations of the mill heretofore, with its profits, &c. shall be freely and fully imparted. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money only will be required in hand. The subscribers may safely say, so good a chance for profitable investment of capital rarely offers: they wish to dispose of it for the reason, *only,* that their residence is too remote from it to enable them to give to it a sufficient degree of personal attention; the bulk of their business, together with their principal paper making establishment, being in Pittsburgh. Possession of the above property may be had by the first of April next, or as near thereto as practicable. Any further information may be had upon application to Mr. Thompson Hannah, the manager of said mill, or the subscribers in Pittsburgh.
HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ The Western Herald, Wheeling Gazette, Ohio State Journal, Louisville Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, National Intelligencer, Baltimore Gazette, Delaware Watchman, Harrisburgh Reporter, Philadelphia Enquirer, U. S. Gazette, will please insert this to the amount of $3, and send their bills to the Pittsburgh Gazette Office.
December 15—tf.

Woollen & Cotton Goods.

THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at reduced prices,*

Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths.
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.
On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.
No. 26 Wood-street,
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829.
Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a superior quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by
A. D. LEWIS.
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.
June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

GREAT CURIOSITIES.

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows;* the *Emur,* or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger,* or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin; Coatimundi;* several *Monkeys; two living Porcupines; Porcupine Fish; Lobster, 3 feet long; Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.
August 18, 1829.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.
August 21, 1829.—tf.

Corn in the Ear.

THOSE who may wish to have the above article, are informed that it may obtained at a large keel boat, at Wood-street Wharf, a short distance below the bridge.

As the blockading squadron has appeared in your waters, the proprietor suggests to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that it may not be amiss to lay in a full supply, lest the siege be longer than might be anticipated.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 29, 1830.—3t*

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city, viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.
January 22, 1830.—tf

HERR'S HOTEL,

MARKET SQUARE, BOROUGH OF READING.

THIS Establishment was opened, for the accommodation of the public, on the first inst. Its commodious and well furnished apartments, its numerous single-bedded rooms, its baths and other conveniences, present inducements to the traveller to stop at this house, such as are seldom offered by houses of entertainment. The subscriber is determined that his Bar and Larder shall always be well supplied, and his Stables carefully attended to. He hopes, by his unremitted assiduity for the comfort and gratification of his guests, to deserve, as well as receive, a share of public patronage. ☞ The new line of STAGES stop at his house. DANIEL HERR.
Reading, Pa. Jan. 22.—3t.

FOR RENT, The Frame Dwelling House on Front street, near the corner of Short street, formerly occupied by the subscriber as his Mansion House.

Also, A FARM, on the Coal Hill Tract, nearly opposite the city, now in the occupancy of Thomas Rea.

Also, The privilege of Working one or more COAL PITS, opening on the face of the hill, between the Glass Works and the Turnpike Gate.

It is the wish of the subscriber to rent the Farm and coal privileges together, if a suitable Tenant can be procured.

☞ The Farm will be Rented for a term of four years. Apply to CHARLES SHALER,
Jan. 22—3t At Griffith's Hotel.

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops,* as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys.* The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O.) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞ Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia,* and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore.* Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of
DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.
May 5, 1829—1yism.

Miscellany.

LECTURE,

Delivered by the President of the Pittsburgh Philosophical Society, on Monday, the 18th ultimo, explanatory of the objects of the Society.

CONCLUDED.

Astronomy is the first on the list of our lectures, delivered semi-monthly, as from its sublimity and grandeur it ought to be. Astronomy was for many ages an extremely vague study; but since the days of Newton it is a science of mathematical calculation. I should wish to be able here to take up the calculus, and apply it to some of the fine problems in the theory, for instance, of the moon; but in a lecture of this nature, of a popular cast, it cannot be done. Instead of this we will now turn, as we promised in the division of the lecture, to the aptitude of the human mind, if left to itself, to wander in some of the most interesting and best established points of science. And we the more readily do this, because it is in some respects necessary, to attain, in this lecture, the object which the society contemplated in its appointment. We have indeed told you some of the things to which we attend; but we ought also to give to you some specimen of the manner in which we manage them.—We have just been touching on astronomy, and the wonderful results to which the calculations of mathematics lead us in that science; and we shall fix upon a fundamental principle in astronomy, which if given up would unhinge the whole system of philosophising, and overthrow the grandest fabric of knowledge which ever was reared, or ever can be reared, by the human mind.

Individual genius does indeed often go astray; and, when cut off from that aid which can direct, or from that superior intelligence which rebukes the wanderings of fancy, it wastes its time in airy speculations, either on subjects which cannot be comprehended, or which are already absolutely settled. A memorable instance we have of this in several late attempts, by ingenious men, but men who have not been trained in the schools of philosophy, to overturn the Newtonian doctrine of gravitation. To a particular system, which is bold in its pretensions, and palms absurdity on the sublimest of Newton's discoveries, praise has been awarded from several quarters, where something of a philosophical assemblage of men was supposed to exist. That their minds, however, were not imbued with the principles of the Baconian philosophy, and that they were ignorant of the present state of the evidence which supports the Newtonian system of astronomy, it is impossible to hit upon a more determinate criterion than what in their own words they have presented to us. If any of them knew the light of truth which guides the philosopher's steps into the belief of the universal operation and influence of the principle of gravitation, the importunities of ignorant men would only kindle indignation, instead of extorting warm expressions of approbation to their gratuitous theories.

It is this principle which binds the particles of matter into perceptible and solid masses. We know not what it is. Of its nature we are as ignorant as we are of the essence of matter. We call attraction a property inherent in matter, and operating, as the attraction of cohesion, whenever the primary particles approach within a certain distance. The particles of matter never are in actual contact, and in all bodies it is the operation of the principle of attraction that keeps them from rolling over one another with as much facility as do the elements of a perfect fluid. Repulsion is equal to the power of attraction in all bodies at that point which presents them to us with their respective specific gravities; and in many instances the point at which attraction and repulsion balance one another, is at a greater distance in the solid body, than it is when the matter of the same body is in a fluid state. Ice, for instance, is specifically lighter than water; and its primary particles are consequently at a greater distance than they are in the fluid state. What is the relation and affection of the particles to one another, which gives them solidity at a certain distance, and not at the nearest, we cannot tell. That, however, it is attraction which binds together the solid bodies of our globe, has not and cannot be denied.

This attraction which operates at a certain distance to form solids, never ceases to act at any definite distance which can be supposed. Two dry needles, placed on the surface of water, move towards each other with perceptibly increasing velocities. Two bubbles, on the surface of proof spirits, when the one in the middle which kept them apart from each other breaks, rush instantly together. When two leaden balls were by Cavendish suspended at opposite ends of a lever, which was easily turned on a pivet, and two other balls of the same metal were made to attract them in opposite horizontal directions, they instantly obeyed the attractive power which was brought into circumstances so favorable for operation, and where, however, neither magnetism nor electricity could appear. The French philosophers who were sent to South America to measure the length of a degree of the meridian, found their plumbline deviate from perpendicularity by the lateral attraction of mount Chimborazo, near to which, first on the one, and then on the other side, they had placed their observatory. Influenced by the observation of the French philosophers, the British authorities sent the astronomer royal, Dr. Maskelene, to make observations on an insulated mountain in the British dominions, and he observed the deviation of the plummet, by the lateral attraction of the mountain, to amount to 7 sec. and concluded from the density of the strata and the size of the mountain, both of which were ascertained, that the specific gravity of our earth is nearly five times that of water. That there was no electrical attraction from changes of positive and negative electricity by the bright rays of the sun and the damp and dew of the evenings and mornings, according to what some have supposed our earth capable of being affected by, is clear—for night and day, and in all states of the weather, the deviation of the plummet was the same.

This attraction operates at perpendicular distances over the surface of our earth; for, however high any body be projected, it invariably returns to the earth again. On the top of the highest mountains it is ascertained to have decreased a little; but no more than what ought to take place at such an elevation. If a person has a wire twisted, which, with a given weight suspended to it, will be stretched to a certain length at the level of the sea, it is found, that on the top of a high mountain, it will not be extended to an equal length; but the difference is exactly the measure of the decrease of density, combined with the additional centrifugal force.

This force of attraction from our earth stretches above the tops of the highest mountains, and to the extremity of our atmosphere, or if the atmosphere be indefinitely extended, as far as the influence of the earth extends, to make the air partake of its diurnal revolution. Remembering that the atmosphere has by numerous experiments been found to decrease upwards according to the square of the distance, attraction operating in the upper regions of it is ascertained by the pressure of the atmosphere, compared with its specific gravity at the earth's surface, and by the velocity with which it rushes into a perfect vacuum.

But we can follow Sir Isaac Newton's steps, and prove that the attraction of our earth actually reaches to the moon, and operates at that distance so powerfully as to keep her in her orbit. Indeed it stretches far beyond the moon, and though becoming extremely weak, is felt at the other planets, and is evanescent at an infinite distance only. By the 36th prop. of the third book of Euclid, we can most easily calculate what time it would take a body to revolve round the earth at its surface—on the supposition that we knew how far a heavy body falls in a given time at the surface. Now it is known from innumerable experiments, that a heavy body falls, at the level of the sea, sixteen feet and one inch in one second of time; therefore, by the proposition referred to, a body would be carried 25,993.3 feet in one second of time; and would revolve round our earth in one hour, twenty-four minutes, and thirty-six seconds. Now by Kepler's rule, the square of the periodic time of one body is to the cube of its mean distance, as the square of the periodic time of any other is to the cube of its mean distance.—The mean distance of the moon we know by her parallax to be 240,000 miles; sixty semi-diameters of our earth, very nearly. Therefore, as the cube of 1 is to the cube of 60, so is the square of (84.6) to the square of the moon's period—which, when the root is extracted, answers exactly to her mean time.—Thus, the force of gravity does operate at the surface of our earth: this is a fact which none of the opponents of Newton's philosophy will venture to deny: it operates at any distance we can reach over the surface of our earth; and we say that, combined with a projectile force, it carries the moon around in her orbit—because the nicest calculation that can be made leads to her true period exactly. Now we ask, how are we to dispose of this operating force? it is incumbent on those who would set it aside, and who allow of its operation near the surface of our earth, to tell us where in the regions of space it breaks off; or if this is not to be done, it is incumbent on them to tell us how its operations harmonize in the motions of the moon with other forces, which they suppose exerting themselves to conduct her in her path. They must set aside this force before they introduce another, else the first law of philosophizing is violated—which is, that no more causes are to be admitted, than what are true and sufficient to account for the effect.

But the moon is not only conducted in her path by gravity: she has innumerable irregularities in her motion, occasioned by the attraction of the sun and the earth together; and these are precisely what the laws of their mutual attraction ought to produce. We see by observation, that when the moon passes between our earth and the sun, that owing to the influence of the sun's attraction, the moon is made to run in a direction nearer to the tangent of her orbit than otherwise she could do; and hence that part of her orbit is less incurvated than is the portion of it at the quadratures. And as there is a greater degree of curvature at the first quadrature, so when the moon passes at the full the higher syzigy, she runs again in a curve nearer to a straight line, and similar to what she described as she passed the sun at the time of the change. But this makes her go to a greater distance before she turns at the second quadrature; and hence, as the sun's influence combines with the earth's attraction, to bring her back again to the lower syzigy, the further off that she has gone, the nearer to a straight line will her path be as she returns; for if we were to suppose that she went off to an infinite distance, she could be brought back to the earth in a straight line only. The sun does, indeed, as she is returning to conjunction, tend to draw her off from the curve she would describe by the earth's attraction alone, and to draw her nearer to himself; but this is what maintains her perpetual irregularity, and occasions the vacillation and progressive motion of the line of her apsides. The line of the moon's apsides, it is known, makes a complete revolution round her orbit in nearly nine years. In accomplishing this revolution, however, the forces of the sun and of the earth acting on her, say, that for 54 deg. 44 min. on each side of the syzigian points, the line of the apsides is progressive, and in the remaining part of the orbit it is retrograde. But the interfering force of the sun which causes this vacillation of the line of the apsides, is double in the syzigies to what it is in the quadratures, and the arch described is longer; therefore, though it has a motion backward and forward in every revolution, yet it advances on the whole, and completes its revolution in the time mentioned. The facts we have stated are easily ascertained; for the moon turns perfectly equably on her axis, once every lunation; and as she has spots on her disk which are all perfectly known, so the line of illumination always is an index on the disk of the moon of her distance from the sun, and exhibits the rate of her motion. This indeed can be also directly obtained by a good quadrant, which will take accurately the angle of the moon's distance from the sun. Now, what is very remarkable is, that as the line of the apsides passes over the orbit, and comes to coincide with the quadratures or with the syzigies, the moon's orbit alters its form, being nearer to a circle in the syzigies, and more eliptical in the quadratures; and hence her apparent motion from the sun appears to have a greater irregularity than at any other time when the apsides are in the quadratures. The variation which is observed to take place is exactly what the gravitating forces from the earth and the sun are calculated to generate.

The way, Gentlemen, in which we illustrate the principle of attraction in the lunar theory, is not by the simple motion of the moon around the earth, but by the irregularities which the comparative force of the sun, and of the earth, produce on her movements. We consider the force of gravity as in itself a perfectly unvarying force, both in the sun and in the earth; and the different distances to which the moon goes from the earth, and from the sun, in different points of her orbit, are the causes of all the varying movements which the moon is observed to possess, and these variations of movement are precisely what the problem of three bodies related to one another as the sun, moon and earth are, must, if the principle of attraction be the efficient cause, produce; and these irregularities will continue to be the same, owing to the permanent character of this force, while the bodies themselves exist. There is indeed one small irregularity in the period of the moon which cannot be passed over here. The interfering force of the sun is greater in winter than in summer; because we are two millions of miles nearer to the sun in winter than in summer, and hence the moon is drawn off from our earth in the lower syzigy a little more in winter than in summer; but this makes her orbit more incurvated in the quadratures, and makes her run the nearer to the earth in passing the next syzigy, and hence, as this operation commences at the autumnal equinox, it is a maximum in the middle of winter; thus, the orbit, on the whole, contracts, and the lunation is shortened. In summer, however, the moon feels less the comparative attraction of the sun, and the sun's superior influence in the syzigies is not so powerfully operative; and therefore her orbit tends to extend a little. The difference of the periodic times is observed to amount to 24 min. of time; the moon requiring 24 min. longer in summer than in winter to complete her revolution.

There is another very small irregularity of the moon's motion, which from time immemorial has been going on, called her great secular equation. By very minute calculations, it is ascertained, that the moon's mean period is somewhat shorter than it was two thousand years ago. Philosophers could for a long time by no means account for this on the principle of gravitation; and some, in their ignorance of the principles of astronomy, spoke of the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds; but La Place has demonstrated that this necessarily arises from a small alteration which is observed to take place in the eccentricity of our earth's orbit: the orbit of our earth is forming itself nearer to a circle, and the interfering force of the sun being thus modified, produces a small variation in the moon's period, and necessarily of an accelerative kind.

Some of the opponents of the Newtonian system have said that they see an insuperable objection to it, in the fact, that when the moon is in the lower syzigy, or at the change, the attraction of the sun upon her is greater than is the attraction of the earth; and, therefore, say they, the greater attraction ought to prevail, and to carry off the moon altogether towards the sun. It ought, however, to be recollected that the path of the earth and of the moon also around the sun, are both always concave towards the sun, and that the difference of attraction from the sun could only make it a little more concave, which indeed it does; and this is the principal cause of all the irregularities which we have described. But it can do no more than this; for the attraction which is upon the earth from the sun is increased by the moon's force coinciding directly with that of the sun, and both of them tend to draw the earth towards them at the same time;—The moon could not therefore fall off towards the sun without drawing the earth after her.

But we have not nearly seen all the evidence for the principle of attraction operating in the solar system, which the movements of the moon exhibit. When the line of the apsides coincides with that of the syzigies, we have already remarked, that the moon runs nearer to the line of the tangent than in any other position of the orbit; and that when it coincides with the quadratures the orbit is more incurvated: Hence in the former case, as the moon is varying in her latitude she will run nearer to a tangent drawn to her latitude as well as to her longitude, and so the angle of her latitude will be the greatest; and again, in the latter case, for the same reason, this angle will be the least. This is exactly what observation shows us takes place; and the amount of the variation, which is about 18 min. is precisely what the law of the forces gives.

But the nodes of the moon's orbit are observed to recede 19 deg. 19 min. 44 sec. at a mean rate annually. What creates this retrogradation?—Our earth from actual measurement is known to have a ring of redundant matter around the equator, seventeen miles in thickness just on the equinoctial line, and gradually declining towards the Poles, where the diameter of our earth is the shortest. Now, when the moon comes, for instance, north of the ecliptic, she is not only attracted by the whole matter of our earth, but she is attracted laterally by this redundant matter on the equatorial regions; and hence she is always made to return southwards before she goes through the half of her orbit, which she would do, if our earth were a perfect sphere; and in the same manner when she is south, she is attracted again northwards. Thus she never can go 180 deg. as she ought to do, if her orbit were permitted to lie all in the same plane; but she is still made to cut northwards and southwards the path of the earth sooner than otherwise she would do.

And what is astonishing is, that this lateral attraction of the girdle of matter on the equatorial regions, produces precisely the effect on the moon which its distance, magnitude, and density, ought, in a comparison with the whole attraction of the earth, to produce. And, further, it will be easily seen from the observations before made, that as the orbit of the moon changes in so many various ways, so each change will superinduce some small modification on the rate of recession in the moon's nodes. This is actually the case; and theory and observation here also equally agree. Again, if the ridge of matter which is on the equator attracts the moon, and produce a recession of the nodes, in the same manner, as the attraction of bodies is mutual, the moon must proportionally move our earth—at one time elevating the north and again the south pole of the terrestrial spheroid. This is actually done, and we now demonstrate from the law of attraction the mutation of the earth's axis, which was discovered by Dr. Bradly, and the period of which is completed in the same time with that of the moon's nodes.

The tides are a phenomenon from the sun and moon's attraction. Some of our late warmly recommended theories, would ascribe the rising of the ocean to the attraction of electricity as exerted principally from the sun. But what proof have we of the existence of this solar electricity? What proof is there that electricity acts so uniformly, and at such a distance as we are from the sun? And if it does act, what new law of electricity is it that in the different states of our earth and air prevents a discharge of the fluid, and the wrecks of our world as the necessary consequence?—But electricity, by its attraction, raises the waters of the ocean! Is not water a perfect conductor of electricity?—Really, it required an amazing extent of credulity, to believe any thing respecting that theory which would attempt to enlist our pride of science into a belief, that the waters of the ocean can, by the fingers of electricity, be lifted up towards heaven, whilst, in fact, the truth is, that they would always slip through these fingers more readily than the waters of the Stygian lake through the fingers of Tantalus.

But it is objected that the current of the tides from east to west would derange the diurnal motion of our earth on its axis. The current of the tide is but very small. The attraction of the sun and moon raise only the particles of water upwards. They generate a great wave which moves a little after them; but as the doctrine of waves is founded upon perpendicular ascents and descents, this can only be a very short way. Neither do the motions of winds, of men marching in vast armies, of great fleets sailing, interfere in the least with the steady motion of that body whose surface they traverse. When the storm raises the surface of the lake, it does drive the waters a little towards the opposite border; but suppose that it blew for ages, it would never roll all the water there; for although to our eye it might seem to be proceeding very fast, yet if there were no outlet to the lake, every particle would, after a little, find its way back again, on the principle of its equilibrium. So the vast current which sets in with the trade winds from east to west across the Atlantic ocean cannot disturb the equilibrium of our earth; for it all finds its way back again: and the wave of the tides must, from the principle of the equilibrium in the fluid, tend to do the same.

But the phenomena of the tides are a powerful evidence of the prevalence of the principle of universal gravitation. When the sun and the moon act together the tide is the highest; when they act at right angles to one another, the tides are the lowest. There is a tide on the opposite side of the globe when they act in conjunction; because the attraction which is on the water of the ocean is never the earth's attraction only, but that of the earth, sun, and moon; then, when they are both in conjunction, and are passing over the meridian, on the opposite side of the earth the attraction on the water is less; and as the water would roll into a perfect sphere, if left to itself, so since the principle of attraction acts less forcibly upon it, owing to the distance of the sun and moon being at this moment the greatest possible from that point, they show a tendency to conglomerate in proportion to the decrease of attraction.—But the moon's distance and sun's distance are continually varying, as we have seen; and sometimes they come into positions where the observer looks for particular states of tides, and he is never disappointed. Because the sun is nearer to the earth in winter than in summer, the tide which is equally before the spring equinox as another after it, is the greater; and in the autumn, for the same reason, the tide after the equinox is the highest. As the moon's orbit varies as the line of the apsides moves around, sometimes being near a circle, and sometimes being considerably eliptical; so when the moon is in perigee in the greatest state of the eccentricity of the orbit, the tide is always greater than at any other time. And hence, every nine years, there is a greater tide than in the intermediate time, and the next spring tide, fourteen days after the former, the moon being in her apogee, is less than any that has happened in that space. If these tides happen in the spring or autumn, when the sun and moon act directly over the equator, where the attraction of our earth on the superficial waters is the least, because of their greatest distance from the centre, and where their attraction coincides with the centrifugal force tending to throw off the waters, the tide is the greatest possible. This happens only at considerably distant intervals of time, but is as sure a phenomenon, and as well ascertained by observation, as if it happened daily. In fact there never was a tree in the forest which by its green leaves told us that it was alive, with half so much certainty, as the phenomenon of the tides tell us, that they are the effect of the unvarying principles of gravitation.

But our earth herself affords us a striking illustration of the Newtonian doctrine. If a clock is made to keep time at London, it will not, without an alteration in the pendulum, keep time in the latitude of Calcutta or in that of Peru. This is a fact that is ascertained. A pendulum varies in its length in every latitude; because of the spheroidal form of the earth, and also because of the difference of the centrifugal force. Our earth, too, always describes equal areas around the sun; that is, the nearer to the sun it comes at the perihelion, it goes proportionally faster, just according as the square of the distance decreases; and at the aphelion it goes just so much slower. There is not a hair's breadth of variation, except what is occasioned by the other planets. The influence of all these is indeed almost imperceptible, except that of Jupiter. This, however, is felt by our earth, and becomes perceptible. A good clock will show the influence of Jupiter's attraction by a small increase in the length of the day as our earth is approaching him, and by a proportional decrease as she is going off from conjunction with him. To show that it is attraction which operates in this way, we, indeed, knowing the quantity of matter in our earth, might weigh Jupiter in the oscillations of the pendulum of our clock, and tell how much matter is in him. When his force acts most powerfully, he alters our day about three seconds of time; that is, his attraction is about the 27th thousandth part of that of the sun; and he is nearly four hundred times as heavy as our earth.

It has been objected to the movement of our earth by the force of attraction, that as she passes the aphelion point, she afterwards by the force of attraction alone never could return along the other half of her orbit which she is now about to describe. It is wonderful, however, that any one who has considered in the least the necessary effects of attraction, should hesitate about this point. When our earth passes the extremity of the conjugate diameter of her orbit, her motion being at right angles to that diameter, is directly in the line of the tangent; but no sooner does she pass this point than the centripetal force draws her off from the tangent, and bends her path into a curve which inclines towards the transverse axis; and the further off she proceeds, the angle made by the radius-vector becoming more accute, diminishes her velocity, till she turns around to the aphelion point. Then, at this point, the projectile force tends to drive her along at right angles to the transverse diameter; but the attraction of the sun is still in operation, and as the projectile force cannot send her directly further off from the sun but only by lateral removes in this tangental line, the sun's attractive power will not permit her to pursue it, but brings her downwards upon himself. As she approaches him his power over her increases, and her motion quickens precisely in the same degree in which it was before diminished. Thus she moves for ever in the same orbit.

In her movements, however, owing to the redundant matter at the equator, the sun and moon, moving, the one in the ecliptic, and the other nearly in it, will act obliquely on this redundant matter; and their joint action will tend to make the earth turn by a slow motion on an axis passing through the poles of the ecliptic. This actually is the case; so that our earth turns on that axis in twenty-five thousand seven hundred and ninety-one years.—This motion being principally created by the moon, and her orbit assuming so many forms, must indeed be irregular; but the inequalities agree exactly with the power of gravity, as it must act in all positions of her orbit. This, we may just remark, arises from the same cause which makes her nodes recede; for as the accumulated matter of the earth draws her towards itself and slackens her motion, so her centrifugal force acts reciprocally upon it, and draws it forward so as to tend to turn her at right angles to the plane of the ecliptic. The same is to be said of the sun; and their effects have been separately, and also combinedly calculated, and the conclusion to which the calculus brings us, is almost precisely what observation gives.

All the satellites of Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschell have eliptical orbits, and the observed velocities of their motion in every part of their orbits, are exactly what we obtain by calculation. But the most remarkable circumstances are the secular equations of Jupiter and of Saturn. These bodies being very distant from the sun, and being large masses, affect each other's motion very much. So great was their mutual influence in producing this equation that philosophers for a long time tho't it could not be explained on the principles of gravitation. Indeed some of the most eminent said that there was some cause foreign to attraction undoubtedly operating, and interfering with the movements of these planets. La Place, however, pushed his calculations to the utmost degree of accuracy, and found that the reason why preceding philosophers had not succeeded in settling this point was their abandonment, in order to simplify their calculations, of certain quantities, which tho' apparently insignificant, ought to have been retained. These he retained; and was astonished to find that the calculus, thus in its most perfect state, gave the very irregularity in all its extent as a necessary consequence of the principle of attraction.

The last proof of gravity which we shall mention is the movements of the comets. In the days of Sir Isaac Newton, observation on these bodies could not indeed be brought to establish the principle of gravitation. But since Dr. Halley calculated the return of the comet of 1759 we have the motion of a comet, first inwards, and then outwards, through all the orbits of the planets, to ascertain whether, at their respective distances, the comet indicates precisely the same law of attraction, which, it was said, these planets obeyed; and the result is, that the deflection of the comet is at the respective distances of all the planets, precisely what is their deflection from the tangent of their orbits.

Thus the whole system of the sun is seen, like the universe with one Creator, to be the effect of one universal principle which he hath impressed on matter with his own hand. The tree mysteriously vegetates by one principle of life, the animal moves by one mysterious power of motion, man lays all his plans by one incomprehensible capacity of understanding, the solids and the fluids of our globe are cemented into a whole by one mysterious principle of attractive operation; and this principle spreads itself throughout the bodies of the universe. For, in a word, the most of the fixed stars have proper motions, and the whole of our solar system is moving through the boundless regions of space, attracted by an unknown centre, and running a period of an unknown revolution. The system of the universe is a grand and perfect system on the simple principle of attraction; it is worthy of the hand that made it, and it will run forever, unless its glorious Creator, who hath made it to number times and seasons, has a period appointed, not for its growing old, but for some momentous alteration which his omnipotence alone can introduce.

Colony of American Slaves in Trinidad.—We make the following extract from a speech of Mr. Pownal, delivered some time ago at an Anti-Slavery Meeting in England. By a Convention between the two governments the sum of $1,204,960 was paid by Great Britain as a full and final liquidation of all claims arising from the abduction of the persons referred to.—*Nat. Gazette.*

"In further illustration of the principle that if the slaves were emancipated they would take care of themselves, Mr. P. referred to a case which occurred at the close of the second American war. In 1814 a British squadron, having on board a large land force, made various descents upon the southern coast of the United States. During these visits, some hundreds of American slaves joined the British standard by invitation. These slaves were at the termination of the war, settled at Trinidad, as free laborers. What was the result? The experiment had been going on for 15 years, and not one individual of the community had been chargeable to any person in Trinidad. They had supported themselves, and become possessed of considerable property, increasing in respectability, and augmenting in numbers."

The Mexican Government has fixed the following emoluments for its agents to foreign governments. The ministers to the American Governments, will have 8000 dollars per annum, and their secretaries 3000. Ministers to Europe 15,000 dollars per annum, and their secretaries 4000. The ordinary legations will be composed also of a Minister Plenipotentiary or Charge d'Affaires, and of a Secretary. The salary of a Minister Plenipotentiary will be 8000 dollars for those to the American Governments, and that of Charge d'Affaires 6000. Ministers Plenipotentiary to Europe will have from 10,000 to 15,000 dollars, as may be thought most advisable, and Charge d'Affaires from 8,000 to 12,000 dollars; and secretaries, in both cases, will have from 3000 to 4000 dollars.—The Consul Generals will have 2,500 dollars when sent to the American Governments, and from 2,500 to 4,000 dollars when sent to Europe. The Consuls to the American Governments, will have 1500 dollars, and those to Europe from 1500 to 3000 dollars. Vice-Consuls will have no salary. No one can have any of the above named employments, (except that of Vice-Consul,) unless he be Mexican born.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Among the extraordinary exhibitions lately made at Baltimore, the mostextraordinary is a model of a rail road carriage, the speed of which is six times as great as that of the horse by which it is moved.—The explanation of this seeming parodox is, that the animal itself rides in the vehicle, travelling on what is called an endless floor in the centre. The carriage runs upon four wheels, constructed on the anti-friction principle, each pair of which adapts itself to the curvatures of the road. The invention is that of Mr. Hinks, a native of Maryland.—*Nat. Gaz.*

British Four Per Cents.—It is worth while to remark the reasons alleged in Bell's Weekly Messenger why the government will be able to reduce the Four Per Cents to Three and a Half, or raise a loan at that rate of interest. It is honestly avowed that agriculture is in so depressed a state, under the present modification of the corn laws, and the increasing burden of the poor-rates, that so far from being able to afford any interest to the lender of money, the proprietor of land is unable to pay his own way. Trade and manufactures are no better off; the profits of trade have nearly ceased for some time past, and even wages have been paid out of capital. The holders of Four Per Cents will therefore be glad to take what is offered them, because the state of commercial affairs does not allow them to do better.

Although the proposed reduction is certainly proper as a financial measure, and the amount of the interest on the debt will be reduced by the operation, it does not follow that the nation is any better. For so much as it may gain in the less amount of interest to be paid, so much it loses from the commercial circumstances which abate the interest procurable on capital, and thus enable the government to complete this operation. Could these embarrassments be regarded as temporary, the nation might perhaps gain in the end. But if they arise out of causes which are permanent, or will remain as long, at least, as the present policy of England is persevered in, then the lower the government can borrow, the worse symptom is it of the state of trade; and so according to the views of the Messenger, the more the debt, the more crippled will be the industry of the country. This proposition carried on, exhibits therefore the national debt and the nation, or at least its trade, extinguished together.—*Balt. American.*

PAULINE BUONAPARTE.

The second of Napoleon's sisters, Maria Pauline, drew her birth at the same place as the rest, Sept. 20, 1780.

Pauline was but a child (in her thirteenth year) when the Buonapartes first settled in Marseilles, but when the success of her brother drew the family to the capital, she was blooming in all the pride of womanhood. As her personal charms were of a superior order, she had many offers of marriage. The preference was given to the infamous Freron; and the union was about to be celebrated, when who should arrive but a wife of that revolutionary ruffian, whom he had abandoned, and whom he doubtless repented not having silenced by the guillotine, as he had silenced some thousand others in his time. This was awkward enough; but she had soon a husband provided her in Gen. Leclerc, whom, however, she cordially hated. She refused to accompany him in an expedition to St. Domingo, when, by the command of her brother, she was forcibly carried on board, and thus compelled to go. To her great joy, he fell a victim to the climate; and the beautiful widow returned to the dissipations of Paris. Her conduct, in fact, was so loose, that in the hope of her reformation, Napoleon procured her another husband, Prince Camillo de Borghese, a Roman Noble. But this expedient had no good effect; and she continued dissipated and worthless as ever.

The Hotel which Pauline inhabited in Paris was capacious enough for her real wants, but not for her inclinations. She learned that the apartments of the adjoining house were equally on a level with her own, and requested the proprietor either to sell her the whole or let her a part of it. She even offered a sum far beyond its actual value.—As his circumstances were easy, and as he was attached to a residence in which his life had been passed, he refused. The subject was dropped, but not forgotten by her. The first time he went into the country, she caused a communication to be opened between the first floors of the two houses; piled the old gentleman's furniture on the stairs, laid on an arm chair the address of her notary, carefully closed every communication with the rest of the house, and took possession of her new apartments. On his return, the owner was not a little surprised to find himself thus forcibly dispossessed of his own house. In a fury he resolved to try what justice he could obtain from the laws, but the lawyers hinted to him, that to commence suit against the sister of the Emperor would be highly imprudent. After some reflection, he concurred in their opinion, waited on the notary, received a sum with which he had reason to be satisfied, and signed the contract of sale.

During Napoleon's residence in Elba, Pauline visited him, and became his most ready and useful instrument in the accomplishments of the designs he had formed. She it was who waited on some of the most active agents, and concerted with them the leading events which followed. She exhibited more attachment to her fallen brother than she had ever done in his most prosperous state. She returned him a magnificient chain of diamonds with which he had presented her when the wealth of Europe was within his grasp, she insisted on his accepting her most costly ornaments, to defray some of the expenses attending his rash enterprise; and even after his exile to St. Helena, she continued to send him proofs of affection. This is the more creditable to her, when contrasted with the selfish indifference exhibited towards the fallen chief by others of his relatives, who were much better able to serve him.

Madame Borghese detests her present husband as much as the first; indeed she could never love the man whom she was required to obey. She is, however, as cordially execrated in return. She occupies one wing of his palace at Rome; the greater part of his time is passed at Florence, and he has caused all communication between the two sides of the palace to be carefully closed, that he may not be cursed with the sight of his wife when he visits the Eternal City. Still she is not unnoticed by the fashionable society of the place. Her vivacity, her manners, her rank, and above all, the friendship of the late Pope, have apparently destroyed all remembrance of her former irregularities, especially in a country where conjugal infidelity is scarcely considered a crime. His friendship for such a woman might occasion surprise, were it not known that during his residence, or rather imprisonment at Fontainbleau, she showed him frequent attention, and loaded him with many personal obligations. This she did, not, if report be true, from pity, and certainly not from devotion, but in the hope of securing a protector in case of her brother's ruin. "Who knows what may happen!" was her only reply to a lady who once ventured to ask the reason of her conduct in this case. She seems to have shared all along in the ominous apprehensions of her mother Letitia, and to have considered the Emperor's power fully as precarious as it was splendid.—*Family Library.*

Expense of living in France.—During the late journey of the Duchess de Berri, she stopped to breakfast with four ladies of her suit at an inn in Bezier, and was charged 700 francs for the repast, which was a very indifferent one into the bargain. At another inn at Arles, she was charged 2,400 francs (about £96) for four repasts. The Duchess paid these extortions, but not without signifying her displeasure at them. We do not learn whether the respective innkeepers had the wit to reply to her Royal Highness after the fashion of the innkeeper who charged Joseph II. two louisdors for a couple of eggs. "Are eggs very scarce in this part of the country?" asked his majesty.—"No, sire," was the reply—"but Emperors are!"—*N. Y. American.*

The Guillotine.—An extraordinary circumstance has just happened at Chalon. A felon who was condemned to death (by the guillotine,) and brought to the place of execution, when the fatal moment for execution arrived, resisted the executioner in the performance of his *office*, and in the struggle, the latter having seized the culprit by the hair with one hand, and forced his head upon the block, at the same time pulling the cord which let loose the axe, it fell before he could get his arm away, and severed at once the head of the culprit and the arm of the executioner.—*New York American.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsythe & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4½ a 5	Steel, co. lb.	6*
pearl	5½	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3½ a 4†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4½ a 5†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3*
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum,	6	Shot, all sizes,	6½a7†
Bacon, lb.	5 a 6†	Leather, sole,	23 a 25†
Butter, keg,	8	upper, doz.	$30a36†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	40 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	75 a $1§	Lard,	4½a 5§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3*
w. crack. bbl.	5 a 6†	Molasses,	34 a 35*
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra. 10d	6½
Coals, bush.	5 a 6½†	8d	6½†
Candles, lb.	9	6d	7½†
Copperas	3½ a 3½†	4d	8 †
Cheese	6½ a 7†	other	6 a 7½†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	62½a65§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20*
Coffee, g. in bgs.	13a15†	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	8½ a 9†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	sup, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾a3½†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	10a11†	No. 3,	2½a2¾†
4-4 Checks	12 a 14†	letter	2¾ a 4†
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarn, lb. n. 5,	19½†	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$4 a 4½†	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	29 a 30§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	$9a10
hatcheled,	10*	clear,	9 a 10
Flannels, cy.	4-4 37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	40 a 45†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5†
herring,	6 59a7 50§	do. Kentucky	5 a 4†
shad,	12 50§	Sugar, N.O. lb. new	8½a9†
mack'l.	8¼ a 11†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu	50a56§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	45a50†	Salt,	$2 37½ a 2 50*
corn	37½a45§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5½
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8a11
Bottles, porter groce	10†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	6 a 12½cts†
½ do.	1½†	leaf,	3 a 4†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6*	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a $1*
Hemp, ton	$100	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	18 a 20*
Indigo, Span. lb.	2¼a2½†	Wool,	22 a 40*
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6§
Iron, bar, Jun. ton	$120†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c.†
blooms, Jun.	$90†	new	22½a23†
rolled	95†	Vices, bright,	15a16
sheet, cwt.	10½†	black	12
pig, ton	$33 a 35†	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line.

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent: Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver-Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

December 25, 1829.—1yF

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1830.

☞ "*Anthony Bennezet*" was received too late for insertion in this paper, but will appear in our next.

In our paper of the 29th ultimo, in making the following extract from the Mercury—"Georgia, as a sovereign state, has all the rights of sovereignty within her chartered limits; that she never did, nor never can, surrender them without a surrender of her *character* as a sovereign state,"—our compositor accidentally omitted the letters *ac* from the word "*character*," thus making it "*charter*." The omission was altogether unintentional, and unnoticed either by ourselves or our foreman, until pointed out by the editor of the paper from which it was extracted. We knew that the word in the Mercury was "character;" that the sense of the sentence required that word; and we never doubted that it was so printed in our paper, until we were charged with an erroneous quotation. The simple fact that we made no remark upon the word "charter," is evidence sufficient that we had no design to misquote the Mercury; and the editor of that paper, in his last number, says our remarks "*all* degenerated into an illiberal criticism upon the words *chartered limits*, which we chanced to employ in our last number."—It is true that our remarks were confined to the words "chartered limits;" and it was therefore unnecessary to change the word *character* into *charter*.—Our objection to the words "*chartered limits*" was not merely critical: it was to the abominable suggestion that George II. could give a title to all the lands embraced in it.

The principles, the arguments, or the assertions of the editors of public papers, are fair subjects of remark: they are intended for the public, are calculated to influence or direct public opinion, and are very properly open to public refutation or contradiction: but every reader will see that it is no refutation of an argument, to assert that the person who urges it is either feeble or timid.—Whatever, therefore, might be our opinions in relation to the *ability* displayed in the conduct of a rival paper, we would consider the publication of those opinions, when *unfavorable*, altogether unfair and undignified. Self-respect should induce every honorable editor to abstain from disparaging the talents of a rival.—The world will always be disposed to assign motives for our conduct. When, therefore, an editor asserts that a rival paper is dull or monotonous, the public will be disposed to believe that he is actuated by some *secret, long hidden mortification*, by envy, or by a base desire to increase his own patronage by slandering and injuring his neighbor. Suppose a lawyer, a physician, or a mechanic, should proclaim in our streets, that one of their respective rivals did not understand his business, what would be thought of him?—He would be universally despised.

Editors are but indifferently calculated to decide upon the merits of their respective papers. The public are the most competent judges of our labors, and their good opinion is that which it is most important to secure. As evidence that the public have decided in favor of the *quality* of our editorial labors, we can show that our subscription list has increased more during the *four months* which we have conducted the Gazette, than Mr. Snowden's has during the last *four years:* and as to the *quantity* of editorial matter, we are willing to submit it to actual measurement. If the editor of the Mercury will bring a file of his paper to our office, we will furnish a two-feet rule, and we think we can demonstrate that our labors exceed his more than two-fold.

There was a time when the editor of the Mercury would have scorned to pursue so contemptible and dishonorable a course as he has now pursued towards us: but that time has passed. Greediness for office, base servility to patrons, decay of intellect, or *some other cause*, has reduced that gentleman far below that grade of respectability which he once held in society.

It was with much regret that we consented even to *reply* to his *personality:* but having, after much hesitation, determined to reply, it became necessary to descend *almost* to his level. We hope our readers will excuse this descension, and we promise not to repeat it.

Having completed the unwelcome task of repelling the malicious and uncalled for personal attack of Mr. Snowden, we will proceed to answer the first question which he propounds so gravely in his last paper:—

"Has not Georgia, as a sovereign state, the right of jurisdiction throughout the whole extent of her territory?"

In answer to this question we might say yes, throughout the whole extent of *her territory:* but not over the *Indian territory*. We are aware that a principle had obtained among European nations, "that a new discovered country belonged to the nation which first discovered it." If America had been an uninhabited desert, then the discoverers in the fifteenth century would have been justly entitled to the whole country, at least so far as they took possession: but when white men first arrived in America, they found the red men of the forest already in possession. Why then have not the red men a right to some of the land which they have occupied immemorially? Have they ever transferred their right to the Georgians?—No, it is not pretended. Did the Indians encroach upon the established limits of Georgia?—Not at all.—The Indians were on the land before the founder of Georgia arrived in America, and the Georgians now wish to encroach upon the *established limits* of the Indian territory. Did the Almighty at the creation say that the *white* man should have exclusive dominion over the earth, and that the *red* man should have no place whereon to rest the sole of his foot?—No: we believe that the Ruler of this universe made no such discrimination between his creatures. Our Declaration of Independence asserts that all men are born equal. Whence, then, this distinction between man and man? The Indians were on the lands before the white man came, and they have never transferred their rights.—How, then, have they lost their title to it? Let Mr. Snowden answer this question.

If we have a right to drive the "poor Indian" from the land which he has *immemorially* occupied, to the heads of the Arkansas, we may also drive them from the heads of the Arkansas to the shores of the Pacific, and from the shores of the Pacific into the ocean. If they have not yet acquired a right to a resting place, when will they acquire one?

The friends of the Georgians, propose to give the poor Cherokees lands west of the Mississippi; and to guarantee their title to it by solemn treaties and acts of Congress. Now is it not worse than ridiculous to talk to them about guarantees and stipulations, at the very time we are thrusting them out of their native abodes, in violation of the provisions of a dozen treaties! Truly such a proposition seems but adding insult to injury. Is it not in effect saying to the simple sons of the forest, let us defraud you now, and we will never do so again—at least not until we want your lands? How different has been the conduct of the founder and the proprietors of Pennsylvania, to the Indians within her "chartered limits!"

We will ask the attention of our readers to the following extract from the remarks of Judge Smith, in the 2nd vol. of his edition of the laws, p. 105.

It were needless, at this time of day, to question the validity of royal charters. A principle had obtained among the European nations, that a new discovered country belonged to the nation whose people first discovered it. Eugene the 4th, and Alexander the 6th, successively granted to Portugal and Spain all the countries possessed by Infidels, which should be discovered by the industry of their subjects, and *subdued* by the force of their arms; and we are told that no person in the fifteenth century, doubted that the Pope, in the plenitude of his apostolic power, had a right to confer it; and all christian princes were deterred from intruding into the countries those nations had discovered, or from interrupting the progress of their navigation and conquests. But William Penn, although clothed with powers as full and comprehensive as those possessed by the adventurers from Portugal and Spain, *was influenced by a purer morality and sounder policy. His religious principles did not permit him to wrest the soil of Pennsylvania by force from the people to whom God and nature gave it, nor to establish his title in blood;* but under the shade of the lofty trees of the forest, his right was fixed by treaties with the natives, and sanctified, as it were, by incense smoking from the calumet of peace.

And also to the following extract from the opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case of Sherer *vs.* McFarland, 2 *Yeates*, 224.

Under the law of 3d of February, 1768, all persons were interdicted from settling on the Indian lands, under the highest forfeiture known in society; and by an act of 18th of February, 1769, persons making such settlements, or making surveys, or marking, or cutting down trees with design to settle, or appropriate such lands, incur a penalty of £500, and twelve months' imprisonment.

We have given some of the arguments which might be urged in favor of the Indians, independent of all treaties or compacts: but the long series of treaties between the white and the red men afford still stronger ground for their claim.—At the first settlement of Georgia, Oglethorpe held a treaty with the neighboring chiefs. In his speech to them, he stated that he and his party *came among them for their good*, and requested them to cede to him a small portion of their land as a favor. The grant was made, with the express reservation, that not a single new town should be settled, without the assent of the Indians.—From that time, 1733, down to 1786, frequent treaties were held with the Indians, by the chief magistrates of Georgia, or others of her most eminent men.

Since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, in 1789, fifteen compacts have been made between the United States and the Cherokees. By the treaty of Holstein, in 1791, which was ratified by Washington, the Cherokee limits were fixed, and their rights solemnly guaranteed. Since that time, similar treaties have been ratified by John Adams, by Jefferson, by Madison, and by Monroe.—If the immemorial possession of the land and all these solemn treaties give them no title, upon what can they rely?

For the Gazette.

THE MEETING.

The Meeting of Saturday evening, which Mr. Snowden admits was "pretty numerously attended," adopted the resolutions which were "*indeed*" in favor of the Indians, not by a small or doubtful majority, as insinuated by Mr. Snowden, who was *not present*, but by a large and decided majority. It is true, the Meeting did not divide—and for a good reason. The majority in favor of Mr. Irwin's resolutions was so evident, that a division was not called for. *Both* presiding officers, one of whom was in favor of Mr. Bakewell's resolutions, declared without hesitation that Mr. Irwin's resolutions had passed. The meeting continued in session nearly *three hours*, and the members generally showed, by their deliberation, patient attention, and perfect understanding of the several motions before them, that though they had "*warm hearts*," they also had "*cool heads*."

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

For the Gazette.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES IN THE WEST.

When we consider the many disadvantages under which the Woollen Manufacturers have labored in the western country, in relation to the improvements made in machinery adapted to the various departments of their business, any enterprising citizen, by whose exertions such difficulties may be obviated, should be considered as a public benefactor.

Many improvements have been made in machinery in the east, but the manufacturers of the west, having but little intercourse with that part of the country, have been unable to witness their practical utility, and have been therefore obliged to rely on public report in risking the experiment of their adoption, besides the great expenses and injuries incurred by transportation. There is also another great advantage in having the machinist present in putting the machine in operation, in warranting its utility, and in rectifying mistakes, if any exist.—The above remarks have been elicited by examining a *Shearing Machine*, introduced and improved by Messrs. F. A. Bemis & Co. Machinists of Pittsburgh, now in operation in the Woollen Manufactory of Messrs. A. & J. Murphy, Fleecedale, four miles from Pittsburgh. This machine has many advantages over any other of a similar kind heretofore offered to the public, as it is by no means unnecessarily complex, and is more easily kept in order, produces less friction, and performs its work in a superior manner; it may, moreover, answer the double purpose of a *Shearing* and *Brushing* Machine, without effecting any radical alteration in the machine: it is well deserving the careful examination of every woollen manufacturer; and its inventer and improver have rendered themselves worthy of public patronage. I have also seen a Wool Carding Machine, built by the same company, which has been purchased and sent from their shop, in Pittsburgh, to a gentleman in the neighborhood of Philadelphia: for beauty of workmanship it surpassed any thing of the kind I ever saw. What an acquisition such a machine-shop must be to the manufacturers of this section of the country, wherein they have labored under the greatest inconvenience heretofore from the want of good machinery, and endeavoring to compete in this market with the goods brought from the east, where the manufacturers had the advantages of the best and latest improvements. This disadvantage no longer exists, as I understand this company are prepared to furnish woollen and cotton machinery, at their shop, in Pittsburgh, on as good terms as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

A WOOLLEN MANUFACTURER.

The Savannah Georgian gives the following synopsis of a bill recently passed by the Legislature of Georgia to prevent the admission of free persons of color into that state. The Georgian intimates that some of the provisions of the bill—the most arbitrary of them—were adopted in consequence of a message received from Governor Gilmer, on the last day of the session, founded upon a pamphlet of an insidious character, introduced into and detected in the city of Savannah, a copy of which was forwarded to the Executive department. "The bill imposes a quarantine of forty days upon vessels having on board persons of the class referred to—this clause to take effect upon vessels from ports of the United States, in three months; from all other ports; in 6 months. The act also prohibits all intercourse with such vessel by free persons of color or slaves, and compels captains of vessels to convey back such persons on board; *renders capital the circulation of pamphlets of evil tendency among our domestics; makes penal the teaching of free persons of color or slaves to read or write;* and prohibits the introduction of slaves into this state for sale."—*N. Y. Spectator.*

CONGRESS.

January 27.—In the Senate, the whole of the day was occupied in the debate on the Public Lands,—Mr. Webster having concluded his speech, and Mr. Hayne having spoken in reply. The Senate did not adjourn till half past four o'clock.

The House was chiefly occupied in the adoption of Resolutions, and on the Maine Election, on which the House came to no decision.—A Message was received from the President on the subject of the condition of the Patent Office; and another recommending a revisal of the laws on the subject of the expenditures in the department of our foreign intercourse. Mr. Mallary, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a Bill making some changes in the Tariff. Mr. Storrs, from the Committee on the Census, reported a bill to determine and fix the ratio of Representation after the twenty-second Congress. Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, also reported, from the Committee on the Militia, a Bill to establish a uniform Militia System.—Mr. Drayton offered sundry declaratory resolutions on the subject of the Tariff on Wool, which were referred to the Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union.—*National Journal.*

January 28.—In the Senate the bill making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners was read a third time and passed. The bill to authorize the reconveyance of a lot of land (the North Battery) to the City of New York, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Bill for the further regulation of vessels bound up James River, was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Commerce. The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution, and after some time was spent in debate, adjourned.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Hoffman, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the more effectual execution of the ministerial duties of the Navy Department, and a bill to provide for completing the Navy Hospital at Norfolk, and the Asylum in Philadelphia, and to furnish them in part. Mr. Irwin of Ohio, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting to the State of Ohio, on certain conditions, all the lands of the United States within that State. Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing Paymasters to employ citizens to aid them in discharge of their duties in certain cases, which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. Some discussion took place on a resolution offered some days since, by Mr. De Witt of New York, providing for the discontinuance of the office of draftsman to the House, which was finally postponed for two weeks. The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections, on the subject of the Maine Election, when Mr. Evans continued to address the Committee at great length.—*National Journal.*

January 29.—In the Senate, Mr. Webster offered a resolution for the election of a printer to the Senate on Thursday next. The day was principally occupied by discussions on the resolution to subscribe for copies of the compilation of Public Documents proposed to be published by Gales & Seaton: the resolution was passed—Ayes 21 Nays 16. A resolution was afterwards offered by Mr. Grundy, directing the Secretary to postpone the subscription, on the part of the Senate, until an appropriation was made by Congress for that purpose. The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives several bills were reported, and forwarded. A great number of resolutions was then presented and reported.—On motion of Mr. Storrs of New York, the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union were discharged from the further consideration of the Bill to provide for taking the fifth Census, and the Bill was made the special order for Wednesday next. The House then, after rejecting one or two applications to make particular bills special orders for specified days, resumed the consideration of the question concerning the contested election in the State of Maine. Mr. A. Smyth, Mr. Howard, Mr. Bouldin, and Mr. Sutherland, successively occupied the floor, and Mr. Sutherland, in the midst of his observations, was interrupted by a successful motion to adjourn. The House then adjourned till Monday.

It will be seen by the resolution which was offered in the Senate, on the 29th ult. by Mr. Webster, that he has noticed in a proper manner the insolence of one of the servants of that body.—The printer of the Senate has no greater right to publish false accounts of its proceedings than the doorkeeper of the Senate has; and the course which would be taken with one should be applied to the other.—*Nat. Jour.*

Mr Webster, in his speech on the 27th inst., speaking of the Government, said his opinion was, that it was "a Government of limited—expressly limited, and specified powers"—"restricted by the express provisions of the Constitution," and was so particular in explaining his views on the subject, that it was not possible for any one who heard him to misunderstand him. And yet, in the Telegraph of yesterday morning, in an account of the debate, he is charged with having contended that the Government is one of "unlimited powers over the States and the Constitution." It is probable that the audacity of this *officer of the Senate* was somewhat increased, when the Senators, on a former occasion, overlooked the infamous falsehood published in his report of the speech of Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey. He received a check yesterday in his career of calumny, which, if of no service to him, may serve in some degree to protect the Senators from the slanders of one of its own officers.—*Nat. Journal, Jan.* 29.

Mr. Webster concluded his most able and eloquent speech in the Senate on the 27th ult. The evidence of its masterly character was written on the countenances of the whole Senate, and in the silent, breathless attention with which it was received by a thousand auditors. As a constitutional argument, the close and vigorous reasoning of Mr. Webster on the assumption by the State of South Carolina of the right to resist the laws of the United States, has never been excelled; and his contrast of the course which Massachusetts took, when, writhing under the effects of the embargo law, she appealed to the Judiciary to test its constitutionality, with the course of South Carolina in menacing to bring the constitutionality of the tariff laws to a test of a more violent and less legal character, was appropriate and felicitous. A great anxiety will naturally be felt to obtain a full report of this speech, and we hope to be able in a few days to gratify public expectation, by laying it before the world.—*Nat. Journal.*

The Tariff.—On Monday, in the senate, Mr. Smith, from the committee on finance, reported a bill to modify the duties on certain imported articles, and to repeal the duties on others.

It provides that after the 30th day of June, 1832, the duties on teas, wines, coffee, spices, silks, salt, cocoa, West India fruits, gums, camphor, corks, porcelain, linen cambric, lawns, gauzes, and other articles, shall be *abolished*.

That from the 30th of June *next*, the duty on unmanufactured iron shall be 90 cents per 112 pounds. On manufactured iron 115 cents.

On hemp, $40 per ton. On Molasses 5 cents per gallon. On Russia Sail Duck, $2 50 cents per piece. On Ravens Duck, $1 75. On Holland Duck, $3.

On woollen cloths 33 per cents ad valorem.

On cotton cloths, the present ad valorem duty; but no cotton cloth shall be estimated to have cost less than 30 cents the square yard.

On unmanufactured wool 9 cents per pound: but wool which costs no more than eight cents a pound at the place whence imported, shall only be charged with a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem.

On ready made clothing 50 per cent, ad valorem.

On coffee 3 cents a pound.

On black teas, 12 cents: on imperial and gunpowder, 25 cents: on Hyson and Young Hyson, 25 cents: on Hyson Skin, 14 cents.

On worsted stuffs, 15 per cent ad valorem.

On woollen carpets, 40 cents the squre yard.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

The friends of agriculture and commerce are not to suppose that the report of the committee on manufactures has settled for the present session of Congress the question of the Tariff. We have grounds for believing that the subject will be agitated, at no distant day, in both houses; and as there are several of the existing duties which operate most oppressively upon the commerce and manufactures of New England, an opportunity will probably be afforded for the representatives from that section of the country to unite with the southern gentlemen in removing the burthen from their constituents.—*Banner of the Constitution.*

Manufacture of Paper.—One of the most, if not the very most, extensive establishments for the manufacture of paper in this country, is in Springfield, Massachusetts, belonging to Messrs. Ames & Sons. They have sixteen engines continually in operation, night and day, and we are informed, consume upon an average about three tons of rags every twenty-four hours, turning out at the rate of 80 reams of the largest size of printing paper, and 186 of foolscap or letter paper, equivalent to 390 reams of the latter kind. The paper comes out in an endless sheet; and we are told that it is within the compass of possibility to form one of any given length, even to the extent of many miles. The American paper machine, said to be much superior to any previously in use, was invented by one of the partners of the above firm. By the assistance of this contrivance, one man can do the the work which formerly required more than thirty.—*N. Y. Post.*

Official information has been received at the Department of State from Mr. Wm. Tudor, Charge d'Affaires of the United States near the Government of Brazil, that the subject of the Claims of the citizens of the United States, for losses sustained by the authority of that Government, has been brought to a final conclusion, and that bonds for the amount of indemnities awarded, have been issued by the Imperial Treasury at Rio de Janeiro, payable to the Legation of the United States, in three instalments: the first on the 28th of February, and the second on the 28th of August, 1830, and the third on the 28th February, 1831.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

Another experiment was made on the Rail-road yesterday, with the carriage propelled by a sail. Among the gentlemen who were seated in it was *De Witt Clinton*, Civil Engineer, of New York.—The management of the sail during the excursion was confided to a ship master of great experience, and on the return of the carriage before the wind, it was propelled at the astonishing rate of *full twenty miles an hour!* Although the break was freely used, and the sail afterwards struck, the impetus was so great that the carriage could with difficulty be brought up.—*Balt. Amer. Jan.* 28.

Emmett Monument.—The foundation of this monument, an obelisk, is already laid in St. Paul's Church yard, close to Broadway, New York, and within a few feet of the Mausoleum of the gallant General Montgomery, another distinguished son of Ireland. The plinth of the monument is quarried, but being several tons heavier than any weight which can be brought over Harlem bridge, the managers wait for fine weather in order to have it conveyed by water. It is of one block, seven feet square, and a foot and a half thick. The Egyptian obelisk which is to stand on this base, is also in a single piece, and is thirty-two feet three and a half inches high. The face towards Broadway is embellished with the American eagle, sheltering a harp unstrung, with a medallion likeness of Emmett; and with two clasped hands, having stars round one wrist, and shamrocks round the other.—On the north side is a Latin, and on the south an Irish inscription.

The New York Journal of Commerce says of the U. S. ship Hornet—"She was built at Baltimore in 1303, and was the oldest vessel of her class in the Navy. There was but five older of any description, viz, the United States, 44, Constitution, 44, Constellation, 36, all built in 1799. She was rated at 18 guns, but mounted 20. Though a small ship, she was honorably distinguished in the last war, having captured or sunk, in different engagements, the British brigs of war Peacock and Penguin, of about equal size with herself, and another brig of 10 guns, having on board upwards of $20,000 in specie. Her great age, notwithstanding repairs, must have rendered her unfit to encounter a heavy gale, and least of all *such* as that which was experienced on the 10th of September. The loss of the ship, however, is not worthy to be named in comparison with "the hearts of oak" that perished with her. For these, though their grave is the ocean, a monument will be raised more durable than marble, in the hearts of their countrymen."

From the N. Y. Courier.

There is at this time three Presidents of the United States at Washington—that is to say, two Ex-Presidents, Messrs. Monroe and Adams, and President Jackson. It is remarkable that accident should have led to this, but it furnishes at the same time a practical commentary on the stability of our laws and government, and the excellence of an elective and not an hereditary Chief Magistracy. Mr. Adams takes up his residence at Washington on account of the ill health of some of his family and the mildness of the climate, and Mr. Monroe is on his way home from the Virginia Convention, full of years, of sorrow, and disease. Congress at the last session made a favorable report on his claim, and as far as public opinion could be ascertained, it was considered just, and should have been allowed. It is earnestly hoped that it may be satisfactorily disposed of at the present session; such claims admit of no delay, because the applicant for justice is sorely pressed. The poverty of Mr. Monroe, however inconvenient, is honorable to his integrity, and to the character of the country. Europe can discover no clue to the mystery, how a man should have been eight years the President of the United States, having no bad habits or expensive vices, and yet retire so very poor. In withholding the settlement of his equitable claims we not only injure him, but without being aware of the fact, we are injuring the rights of others. When pressing the claims of our citizens for French spoliations, and enforcing the application by appeals to honor and justice, what is the unofficial and sarcastic reply of European diplomatists? "Let the Americans pay their own claims first. Let them do justice to their Ex-Presidents, and such of the soldiers of the revolutionary war and the late war with Great Britain, who remain without compensation and reward." The axiom is undisputed that we must, as a nation, be just to our own citizens, if we are desirous of securing justice from others. The report of the committee on Mr. Monroe's claim distinctly recognizes it to a certain amount, and a bill for the payment was introduced. If this was a matter of sympathy and not justice, there is enough to excite the liberal sensibilities of the people beholding an old soldier of the revolution—formerly the Chief Magistrate of this great and proud nation,—bowed down by disease and trouble, supplicating the justice of Congress in custody of a Sheriff's officer.—Let him not say to Congress the words of Cardinal Wolsey:—

"An old man, broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his bones among ye;
Give him a little earth for charity!"

Died,

At Philadelphia, on the 30th of January last, Mr. J. DUBARRY, formerly a merchant in that city, and afterwards a resident in this place. Mr. D. was well known to the merchants of the western country, with whom, many years ago, he did an extensive business. He enjoyed among them, and all who knew him, a character for probity and honor, which he maintained unblemished throughout the losses and difficulties of his latter days, as well as when in the possession of those ample means which enabled him to indulge a generous spirit and elegant hospitality. He was a native of the South of France, and represented the good qualities of the people of that nation, in his courteous manners, manly spirit, frankness, and energy. In the family circle, he united the feeling affection and tenderness of the kindest heart, with that habitual and graceful expression of affection which is almost peculiar to the domestic manners of his native land.—*Communicated.*

At Philadelphia, on the 25th ult. SUSANNAH POULSON, wife of Zachariah Poulson, Editor of the American Daily Advertiser.

Departed this life, on Sunday, the 31st ultimo, Mrs. MARGARET ELROD, consort of Thos. Elrod, high constable of this city, in the 38th year of her age. She died in full faith and hope of a glorious resurrection through the righteousness and death of her blessed Redeemer. She has left a disconsolate husband and five small children to lament her death.—*Communicated.*

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 2 for 1830, will take place in the city of Philadelphia, TO-MORROW, 6th instant.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

TICKETS, TEN DOLLARS—SHARES IN PROPORTION.

☞ For sale in Pittsburgh until Tuesday evening, the 9th inst.

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.
GEORGE A. COOK, Agent.
Pittsburgh, February 5, 1830.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribors respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the estate of Samuel Munn, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, by bond, note or account, are hereby requested to call and make payment to the subscribers on or before the 20th day of February next,—and those having demands against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

FREDERICK BAUSMAN, } *Adm'rs.*
EDMUND THOMAS, }
February 5.—4t.

5000 lbs. SPANISH SOAL LEATHER; 3000 lbs. Country do.
20 dozs. Upper Leather:
10 do. Sheep Skins,
100 bbls. Old Monongahela Whiskey,
40 do. Mackerel,
30 do. Molasses,
40 do. N. O. Sugar,
5 do. Castor Oil,
50 bags Havana Coffee,
25 do. Pepper,
2 hhds. N. E. Rum,
2 do. Madder,
20 tons (assorted) Juniata Iron,
For Sale by
H. MACSHANE,
Front Street—Pittsburgh.
February 5, 1830—4t.

For Nashville,

THE Steam Boat DELAWARE, will leave this place for Nashville, immediately after the opening of the river. For freight or passage apply on board, or to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
February 5.—tf.

A CARD.

J. C. BOND, Professor of Dancing, very respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he intends giving one of his best BALLS, on the celebrated 22d day of February inst.; on which occasion his room shall be neatly decorated and elegantly illuminated, and filled with the best music ever engaged on a similar occasion in this vicinity. Ladies and Gentlemen will receive tickets in due time for them to appear in their usual splendor.
February 5—3t.

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.

THE subscribers, having succeeded to the *Queensware Business* of Messrs. James Park & Co., now offer Country Dealers, City Retailers, &c. a large and well selected assortment of *Blue, Printed, Mocho, Painted and C. C.* WARE.

ALSO—Gold-Edged and Painted China
French Porcelain Tea Setts
Stone China Dining Setts

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF

MANTEL ORNAMENTS.

ALSO,
Pittsburgh Manufactured Plain, Moulded and Cut *FLINT GLASS.*

Experienced Packers are employed; and *prices* and *terms of sale* shall be liberal.

WETMORE & HAVENS,
At the old stand of Messrs. James Park & Co. Second street, two doors east of Wood street.
February 2, 1830.—4t

Westmoreland Burr Mill Stone MANUFACTORY.

On Loyalhanna Creek, about 8 miles from Greensburgh, and 3 miles from New Alexandria.

THE proprietors, grateful for the flattering encouragement they have received, inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received, and are receiving, a large supply of

FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,

from the Cities of New York and Baltimore, purchased from the importers, and selected by Isaac Munson with great care.

Those giving orders for MILL STONES, are requested to be very particular to state whether they are wanted for flouring alone, or for all kinds of grain. I. M. who principally conducts the factory, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and who is himself an experienced Miller, is well aware of the great importance that the stone should be made in the most perfect and faithful manner; shall therefore use all his skill in fulfilling the engagements of the firm, as no stone will be delivered unless WARRANTED; and presume they can furnish them at a lower price than they can be bought east of the mountains.

ISAAC MUNSON, *at the Factory.*
JAMES BRADY, *Greensburgh.*
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Agent, Pittsburgh,

Who has a supply now on hand, and where they will constantly be kept for sale.
October 16—6mo.

FOR NASHVILLE.

The Steamer Talisman

WILL leave this place, for Nashville, on the first opening of the river. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply on board, or to ALLEN & GRANT.
February 2—tf.

DIAMOND SPARKS.

A VERY superior lot of Diamond Sparks, for Glass Cutters. Just received, and for sale, by WETMORE & HAVENS,
Second street, near Wood street.
February 2, 1830.—4t

TRIAL OF ANTICHRIST,

OTHERWISE the Man of Sin, for High Treason against the Son of God. Tried at the Session House of Truth, before the Right Hon. Divine Revelation, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Equity; the Hon. Justice Reason, of said Court; and the Hon. Justice History, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Information. The Books will be ready within a few days, if God permit, and may be had at Mr. Patterson's Book-store, and from the Publisher.—Price 56 cents single, or 50 cents by the dozen.

ROBERT WILSON.
February 2, 1830.—3t

C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water Street. Sept. 25.—6mo.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

WANTED, at the intelligence office, No. 82½ Third, between Wood and Market Streets, Several Houses to Rent.

A Partner in a very lucrative manufacturing business. One with a small capital of about five hundred dollars, is wanted by an active Partner.

A Clerk and several Porters for Groceries and Taverns, want situations.

Eight Housemaids are wanted immediately.

Two Farms to Let or for Sale, eligibly situated.

Apply at the above office, where persons of all occupations may hear of places, and assistants may be procured for persons in business.

J. WILLIAMS.
Jan. 22, 1830.—eow3t.

Corn in the Ear.

THOSE who may wish to have the above article, are informed that it may obtained at a large keel boat, at Wood-street Wharf, a short distance below the bridge.

As the blockading squadron has appeared in your waters, the proprietor suggests to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that it may not be amiss to lay in a full supply, lest the siege be longer than might be anticipated.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 29, 1830.—3t

JAMES OWEN, vs. ROBERT REDDICK. } *January* 23, 1830.

ON motion Mr. Bradford was appointed auditor, to apportion the proceeds of the sale under the execution in the Sheriff's hands among the partnership creditors of the late firm of Reddick & Owen. The auditor will hear the parties interested on Monday, the first day of March next, at half past six o'clock, P. M., at his office, in Liberty street, opposite Fifth street.

CHAS. S. BRADFORD.

February 2, 1830—3t.

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware.

THE subscribers, having succeeded to the *Queensware Business* of Messrs. James Park & Co., now offer Country Dealers, City Retailers, &c. a large and well selected assortment of Blue Printed, Mocho, Painted, and C. C. Ware. Also, Gold Edged and Painted China; French Porcelain Tea Sets; Stone China Dining Sets; and a great variety of Mantel Ornaments.

Also, Pittsburgh Manufactured Plain, Moulded, and Cut Flint Glass.

Experienced Packers are employed; and *prices and terms of sale* shall be liberal.

WETMORE & HAVENS,

At the old stand of Messrs. James Park & Co. Second street, two doors east of Wood street.

February 2, 1830.—4t

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE assortment of superior *ivory handled KNIVES and FORKS*, in sets; Nut Crackers, silver and plated Butter Knives; plated Tea and Table Spoons; plated Casters and Candlesticks; Astral, Stand, Chamber and Liverpool Lamps; superior Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, July 21—wtf

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street: 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

JAMES SCOTT.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf.

TO CAPITALISTS
AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale a large Manufacturing Establishment, on the Ohio river, adjoining the upper end of the town of Wheeling, consisting of a Foundry 70 feet by 90 feet—with two Furnaces; together with all necessary fixtures—also a very large assortment of patterns of the most approved description for Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, hollow ware, &c. A very substantial Brick Work-shop, 52 feet wide and 130 feet long, three stories high, containing drums and lathes—a boring mill, and all appendages required for the construction of Steam Engines of the largest dimensions—the whole propelled by a first rate steam engine of 40 horse power; which raises a very large supply of water from the Ohio river for the use of the works.

They will sell the whole, or such part of that valuable tract of land adjoining the buildings as may be desired, the whole comprising about 120 or 130 acres, 80 or 90 acres of which contains a stratum of excellent stone coal from four to seven feet thick, supplying the works at one cent per bushel; two Brick Houses of three stories each, one two story, do.,—a frame ware-house, a large Barn, and 6 or 7 frame houses for the accommodation of work hands.

This property being bounded on the Ohio river nearly three-fourths of a mile, affords depth of water at all times sufficient to sustain steam boats, which can be built or repaired within fifty yards of the works.

Application by letter, or otherwise, to either of the subscribers, will be promptly attended to.—If not sold by the first of April, the above property will be rented for a term of years.

JOHN McCLURE,
JAMES H. FORSYTH,
THOMAS WOODS.

December 29, 1829.—3mw

THOMPSON & MILLER

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

TO MANUFACTURERS,

FARMERS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the MACHINE MAKING Business, in all its various branches, at their old established stand, Paterson, N. J., and from their long experience in business, and the aid of recent improvements, they are now prepared to furnish Machinery of the most approved kind, best materials, and superior workmanship, at the shortest notice, and at a great reduction from former rates. They also have connected with their Machine Shop, an extensive BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and will furnish Castings of all descriptions at the lowest prices. Plough Castings, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand. *Also*, Throstle Spindles and Flyers, Mule Spindles, Rollers, &c. &c.

GODWIN, ROGERS & Co.

Patterson, January 29, 1830.—w6mo.

The Adelphae Seminary,

THIS institution, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, is delightfully situated in Allegheny, and, as a proof of the healthiness of the place, there has not been, since its commencement, a single instance of serious indisposition.

The outfit required with each pupil is, a mattress, a bolster, two pair of sheets and bolster cases, with sufficient other covering suitable to the season, towels, brushes, combs, &c. and with respect to wardrobe, the selection to be made rather with a view to plainness than otherwise; but it is recommended to consult the principals on this subject, as *uniformity* in *style* of dressing is necessary to preserve harmony amongst the pupils.

TERMS YEARLY, to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$ 120,00.
The French Language, Drawing, or Dancing, each,	10,00.
Music,	20,00.

No pupil will be received over fourteen years of age, or for a less period of time than a year, unless by special agreement.

Physician's and Dentist's bills, washing, and other incidental charges, at the expense of the Pupils.

No deduction made for any time a Pupil may be absent. Oct. 20—tf.

FOR SALE.

AT East Liberty, TEN ACRES OF LAND, with considerable improvements on it. The situation is most desirable for a Country Residence. It is bounded by the lands of Francis G. Bailey, John Beitler, and Thomas Salter. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person who is desirous of purchasing such, will call on the subscriber, living on the land, and examine for himself. Possession can be given on the first of April next.

JAMES JONES.

East Liberty, Jan. 1, 1830—3mF

---

200 BBLS. best Superfine FLOUR, for family use.
5 bbls. CLOVER SEED
5 do. TIMOTHY SEED
50 do. SCORCHED SALTS
30 casks POTASH
3 do. PEARLASH
3 bbls. CASTOR OIL
2 pipes HOLLAND GIN
2 hhds. JAMAICA SPIRITS
20 bbls. MOLASSES
20 tubs No. 1 MACKEREL, for family use
10 tons Pig and Bar LEAD
30 kegs SHOT, assorted numbers
20 do. Plowman's PRINTING INK, warnt'd
20 doz. whole turned BUCKETS and TUBS, assorted sizes, from the factory of Thompson & Hart.

Also, An extensive assortment of GROCERIES and PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES.

For sale by *JOHN D. DAVIS*,
Jan. 29, 1830—3t. No. 45 Front street.

AN ORDINANCE

Concerning the Assessment and Appropriation of the City Taxes for the year 1830, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That for the purpose of raising supplies for the present year, there shall be levied and collected upon the persons, professions, trades, and property of the said city, made taxable, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

SECT. 2. *And be it further ordained and enacted*, That the sum aforesaid, together with the money now in the treasury, the arrearages of taxes heretofore assessed, as well as all money arising from rents, fines, forfeitures, licenses, &c. shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated in the following manner, viz.

No. 1.	Salaries of city officers to wit:—	
'	Mayor's Salary,	$400
'	Treasurer's do.	300
'	Street Commissioner's do.	365
'	Clerks of Councils, do.	200
'	Clerk of Market, do.	100
'	Constables attending Market, do.	200
'	High Constable's salary,	100
'	Bell Ringer, do.	80
'	Messengers of Councils, do.	50
'	Assessor, do.	60
'	Recording Regulator, do.	200
'	Superintendant of Water Works, do.	600
'	Engineer of Water Works, do.	600
		3245
No. 2.	Cleaning Paved Cartways,	1500
' 3.	Collecting and Lost Taxes,	850
' 4.	Credits for Old Paving,	800
' 5.	Stationary and fuel,	40
' 6.	Repairing Streets, Landings, &c.	650
' 7.	Wharves on Monongahela,	1,000
' 8.	Paving Cartways,	3,606
' 9.	Interest on City debts for Water	5,837 90
' 10.	City Bills in circulation, for the redemption and interest of	1,000
' 11.	Water Works, for the further extension of and to pay arrearages of 1829,	10,000
' 12.	Contingent Fund,	6,000
		$34,528 90

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, the 25th day of January A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM, *Prd. Com. Co'l.*

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, *Cl'k. Common Council.*
BENJ. BAKEWELL, *P. S. C. pro tem.*
SAM'L. H. SCOTT, *Cl'k. Select Council.*
Jan. 29, 1830.—3t.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Mayor to borrow a further sum of five thousand dollars.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That the Mayor of the city be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on loan, any sum or sums of money not exceeding five thousand dollars, and to issue therefor, certificates under the seal of the corporation of one hundred dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which interest shall be payable half yearly at the bank of Pittsburgh. And the certificates so issued, shall be signed by the Mayor, countersigned by the Treasurer, and shall be severally transferable by the subscribers or their legal attorney, executors, administrators, or assigns, by endorsement thereon at the office, and in the presence of the Treasurer of the city for the time being, and shall not be paid or reduced by the city, except with the consent of the holders thereof, before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six. And the money so borrowed shall be paid to the Treasurer of the city, and applied by him to the payment of warrants drawn on account of the several appropriations made by ordinance of Councils, passed 25th day of January, 1830.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the faith, credit, fund, revenue and corporate property of the city, be, and the same are hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the sum hereby authorized to be borrowed as aforesaid, and for the payment of the interest of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM, *Prd. Com. Covncil.*

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, *Cl'k. Common Council.*
BENJ. BAKEWELL, *P. S. C. pro tem.*
SAM'L. H. SCOTT, *Cl'k. Select Council.*
January 29, 1830.—3t

NEW & FASHIONABLE
BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes—*not gum elastic*,
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pitsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good a quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colred and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb, 27, 1829—wtf.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Indiana county for the benefit of the laws of Pennsylvania made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that they have appointed the fourth Monday of March next, (being the 22d day) for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House in the borough of Indiana; at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

JAMES SMYTH.

January 26, 1830.—3t

HATTERS' FURS, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

JAMES H. DAVIS,

CORNER OF MARKET AND FRONT STREETS,

OFFERS for sale an extensive assortment of Hatters' Furs and Trimmings, consisting of

Beaver,	Coney,
Otter,	Russia,
Muskrat, Nutria,	Camel's Hair,

Spanish and Saxony Hat Bodies,

Figured Satins, Pelongs, Pongees, Glazed Muslins,
GILT LEATHERS,
Morocco Skins and Skivers,
Binding, Banding, Buckles, &c.
100 dozen WOOL HATS.

Together with a great variety of articles in his line, which will be sold low.

January 15—7t

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

LINEN & COTTON GOODS, VIZ.

LINENS.	UNION LINENS.
Damask	Damask
Diaper	Diaper
Towels	Towels
Shirtings	Shirtings
Sheetings	Sheetings
Drillings	Drillings
Stripes	Checks

WHITE COTTON GOODS.	COLOR'D COTTON GOODS.
Diaper	3-4 to 7-4 Tickings
Birdeye	3-4 to 5-4 Checks
Jeans	3-4 to 4-4 Pl'ds & Stripes
Drillings	7-8 Fustians
Shirtings	Yellow Nankins
Sheetings	Blue do.
Counterpanes	Hdkfs. and Shawls
Coverlets	3-4 and 7-8 Calicoes

Checks, from 6¼ to 25 cents per yard; Plaids and Stripes, from 9 to 20 cents; Tickings, 12½ to 50; Damask Table Cloths, from $2 to $10 per cloth; Diaper and Birdeye, 50 cents to $2 per cloth; Calicoes, 13 to 18 cents.

THE above mentioned Goods are offered for sale at the eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage. That the quality of the cloth is not inferior to any manufactured in the United States, long experience has given satisfactory proof; and notwithstanding upwards of 700 yards is daily manufactured, in no instance has any complaint been made by the purchaser of either the quality or color of the cloth. Merchants who have not yet examined the prices and quality of the above goods, are requested to do so. Orders will be received to make goods according to sample or pattern, and delivered on short notice.

Having made arrangements with Eastern and Western Woollen Manufacturers to receive consignments, a suitable assortment of Broadcloths, Satinetts and Flannels, will be kept on hand, and sold at manufacturers' prices.

☞COTTON YARNS, from No. 5 to 40, white and colored, at the lowest prices.

***Satinett Chains, white and blue warped, to order.

☞Terms accommodating, and a discount of 5 per cent. allowed on all orders exceeding $100.

January 22, 1830—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES VERNER, Grocer, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present them legally attested for settlement. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ANN VERNER, *Executrix.*
JAMES BROWN, } *Ex'rs.*
JAMES VERNER, }

Pittsburgh, Jan. 26, 1830.—4t

European & American Agency;

More particularly with Great Britain and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on an ELEVENTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT.

And return to Pittsburgh, in November, 1830.

Many years ago, he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received: Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestuy que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the U. S. and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and, four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. for sale low. J. S.

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

December 8, 1829.—tf.

J. E. JUNGMAN,

TEACHER of Music on Piano Forte, opposite the Post Office, 2d Street. Music, Instruments, &c. for sale. Pianos tuned, &c.

"GIRLS' PRIMARY SCHOOL."

Where G. Jungman teaches Spelling Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.—Number limited.

Jan. 15, 1830.—tf.

TO LET,

IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER,

Jan. 19—wtf. No. 190 Wood street.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 2 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-Four Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.—☞Adventurers will please apply, or send their orders, early.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,452		2,452
5	1,000		5,000
5	800		4,000
10	500		5,000
10	400		4,000
10	300		3,000
10	200		2,000
46	100		4,600
46	80		3,680
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
92	40		3,680
92	30		2,760
220	20		18,400
8280	10		82,800
9624 prizes			$198,432
15180 prizes—$4804 tickets.			

Tickets -	$10 00	Quarters -	$2 50
Halves -	5 00	Eighths -	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

☞Where have been sold and paid more prizes than at any other office or offices in the Western Country. Pittsburgh, Jan. 29, 1830.

MANAGERS' OFFICE.

THE following are the numbers drawn in the Union Canal Lottery, Class 1 for 1830:

3, 18, 26, 48, 45, 30, 32, 34, 31.

Nos. 30, 32, 34, a prize of $1000, sent to Ohio.
Nos. 30, 34, 45, a prize of $500, Pittsburgh.
Nos. 30, 34, 48, a prize of $400, Virginia.

GEORGE A. COOK.

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Jan. 29, 1830.

TO LET.

THE STORE & Dwelling House, in Hays' Row, No. 74 Wood str't.

For terms, apply to WM. HAYS, Liberty street.

January 22—tf.

TO LET,

TWO WAREHOUSES, in Front Street, Nos. 68 and 80.

H. HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 22—tf.

Superior Garden Seeds.

WARRANTED FRESH.

AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

MESSRS. C. AVERY & Co. corner of Market and Fourth streets, have just received an extensive assortment of *Esculent vegetable seeds*, from the Establishment of Messrs. D. & C. Landreth, of Philadelphia, one of the most extensive in the union.

To the *growth* of garden seeds Messrs. Landreth devote particular attention. It may not be irrelevant to the interest of the purchaser of this article, to premise, that with every change of hands the character of seeds becomes unavoidably more dubious; hence a great advantage in dealing at first hands. From the preparation of the soil, through the process of sowing, cultivating, maturing and harvesting the seeds, Messrs. Landreth have it all under their personal inspection, thus they become acquainted with their quality, and can obviate errors which mere *venders* must ever be liable to; under these circumstances they conceive that to pledge their reputation will be a sufficient guarantee to purchasers; therefore each package bears their label and warrantee.

Messrs. Landreth's collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green-house Plants, &c. is not excelled by any in the union.

Orders for Trees, Shrubs, Bulbous Roots, &c. left with Messrs. C. Avery & Co. agents for Pittsburgh, will be promptly executed.

January 12, 1830.—11t.

---

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

AN ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.

ON Saturday night last, my son, Oliver Ormsby was attacked by three men, about the middle of the Allegheny bridge, and knocked down three or four times by clubs; finding his situation dangerous, he called for assistance, which was in a noble manner afforded by some citizen, unknown either to him or myself. I feel bound to be his friend, and therefore wish him to call on me.

One of the villians has, in all probability, a rent in his coat, between the shoulders, and perhaps a flesh wound, inflicted by the boy in his extremity, with a broken knife: this may lead to discovery.—The above reward will be paid to any person who may give such information as will lead to a conviction. On the arrival of assistance, to prevent detection, they threw their lantern into the river.

GEO. EVANS.

Dec. 25, 1829.—tf

PLASTER PARIS.

402 Barrels (white) Ground Plaster Paris; just received, and for sale, by

STEELE & CARLISLE,

Dec. 15.—3m. 90 *Front Street.*

The New Lisbon Palladium and Beaver Argus, will insert the above two months, and forward their accounts to this office.

TO LET,

AND possession given on the first day of April next, a Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, containing about six acres, situated on Grant's Hill, and lying partly within the limits of the city. Apply to ROBERT WATSON, on Grant's Hill, at the end of 7th street.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1829—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

CLARKE'S OFFICE, Jan. 29, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY of Pennsylvania, Class No. 2 for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1830. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 54 Number Lottery, 8 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

1 Prize of	$30,000.	1 Prize of	10,000.
1 Prize of	5,000.	1 Prize of	4,000.
1 Prize of	3,000.	1 Prize of	2,452.
5 Prizes of	1,000.	5 Prizes of	8,000.
10 Prizes of	500.	10 Prizes of	400.

Besides a great many of 300, 200, 100, 80, 60, 50, 40, 30, &c. &c.

Tickets -	$10 00	Quarters -	$2 50
Halves -	5 00	Eighths -	1 25

☞For sale, in a great variety of numbers, at CLARKE'S OFFICE.

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 1 for 1830.

3, 18, 26, 48, 45, 30, 32, 34, 31,

Nos. 3, 18, 34, a Prize of $100, besides others of 70, 60, 50, &c. &c. were sold at Clarke's Office.

For Prizes in the next class call on or address

J. M. CLARKE.

No. 110 Market between 5th and Liberty Street.

Jan. 29, 1830.—3t

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf

Damask Table Cloths.

SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WAREHOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also

Towne's Diaper Table Linen.

Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.

GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.

March 3.—tf Agent. P. M. A.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Executors.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Allegheny Town

August 25, 1826.—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Manngers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
Commis'nrs.

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings*, &c. &c. will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28—tf.

☞A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the TRACT OF LAND lately occupied by the Rev. John Riddell, deceased, situated on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; two miles from Noblestown, and ten miles from the City of Pittsburgh. The state road from Williamsburgh to Pittsburgh runs through the tract. It contains 430 acres, of which about 200 are cleared; upwards of 50 acres of first rate bottom, 20 of which are in meadow;

the whole in good repair and well watered. There are on the premises 3 good

Dwelling-houses, and two Barns, two Apple and Peach Orchards, abundance of Stone Coal, and a good Mill-Seat.

☞The tract will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. The terms will be made known by either of the executors, who reside near the land.

HUGH RIDDELL,
WM. STURGEON, } *Ex'rs.*
BENJAMIN KELSO,

October 13, 1829.—tf

☞*Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufactuer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS.

THE subscribers, late from Florence, Alabama, have rented the large Stone Warehouse, at the steam boat landing, next building to Messrs. Hill & M'Gunnegle, for the purpose of transacting a general *Commission Business*, under the firm of SPROULE & BUCHANAN. They will strictly attend to all business committed to their care, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.

GEORGE SPROULE,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Dec. 15.—4m

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,

Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

Front, between Market and Wood Streets,

HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

March 14.—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and

KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.

June 23, 1829.—tf.